

THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

Published Daily and Weekly
By The Citizen Publishing Company

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The Coal Strike

The coal consuming capacity of the fifty largest cities in the United States is something appalling. They consume one-third of all the coal mined in the United States, although they contain but one-sixth of the population of the entire country. This is due to the fact that manufacturing concerns are concentrated in the centers of population.

The hardest blow in the event of an effective strike would be felt by the working people. Lack of coal would shut down the large industries. Out of work, the employees would not have an equal chance with the better faring ones to buy food—much less coal at the higher price that will prevail. Were 500,000 miners to quit work long enough, each one of them could put out of employment three men in some other path of labor dependent upon steam. This would make, with the miners themselves, 2,000,000 of men, not counting the women, children and aged men dependent upon them. The following table shows the total weekly consumption of coal in the largest cities and the number of employees a coal famine would affect:

Cities.	Tons used Per week.	Employees Affected.
New York	300,000	150,000
Chicago	200,000	250,000
Philadelphia	175,000	150,000
St. Louis	120,000	80,000
Boston	95,000	60,000
Baltimore	120,000	40,000
Cleveland	100,000	50,000
Buffalo	50,000	20,000
San Francisco	17,500	3,000
Cincinnati	70,000	75,000
Pittsburg	248,000	100,000
New Orleans	25,000	10,000
Detroit	60,000	30,000
Milwaukee	35,000	60,000
Washington	15,000	1,000
Newark	18,000	60,000
Jersey City	20,000	19,000
Louisville	25,000	20,000
Minneapolis	30,000	3,000
Indianapolis	35,000	27,000
Kansas City	42,000	70,000
St. Paul	35,000	10,000
Rochester	12,000	2,000
Denver	25,000	25,000
Toledo	30,000	20,000
Columbus	35,000	14,000
Syracuse	12,000	2,000
Pall River	10,000	15,000
Omaha	50,000	40,000
Memphis	13,000	10,000
Seranton	50,000	5,000

These figures are appalling. Yet they do not begin to show the evil extent of a coal strike. Every dealer in the land would feel the effects in the immediate and material decline in his business, while every family in this broad country would be touched by it in the increased cost of fuel and of manufactured articles of every character, the price of which will at once rise, regardless of the quantity which might be on hand.

Yet it seems now even more than probable that the first of April will bring the coal strike, with all its far-reaching evils. The telegrams represent the operators fairly falling over themselves in their haste to declare that they never will consent to the small increase of wages demanded by the miners to meet the undecidable advance in the cost of living. According to the telegrams one of the most vociferous of these refusors to advance wages is the representative of the J. Pierpont Morgan interests in the coal production business. It will be remembered that the anthracite coal strike was over a demand for a 20 per cent increase of wages, and that the operators swore by all that was holy such increase would bankrupt every mother's son of them. When President Roosevelt shamed them into accepting arbitration, the arbitrators gave the men 10 per cent. The result has been that in the two years since then, the operators have declared the largest dividends in their history.

The facts set forth in this article clearly show that arbitration is the proper remedy for strikes which deal with the necessities of life; and that instead of waiting till vast suffering and loss have been inflicted upon the people, such arbitration should be compulsory and employed before the strike begins, when it first becomes manifest that the disagreeing parties will not or cannot come to an agreement based on compromise.

Need of Regulation

Yesterday, an ocean steamship, carrying both freight and passengers, was to leave San Pedro, Cal., direct to Honolulu. This should be the beginning of great, new commercial routes, involving many important changes and developments. Speaking of this fact, the Denver Times says:

"To have a harbor connecting the southern shores of the country, not only with the islands of the Pacific and the orient, but more directly than ever before with the southern portions of the American coast line, will mean much to countless interests all over the southern and southwestern states. The development of southern California, especially Los Angeles and the country surrounding it, has been unprecedented within the past few years, but the future progress will be still greater if the natural possibilities of this harbor are allowed to assert themselves. Already, however, there is danger that railway compacts will interfere with the free play of natural movement, and Los Angeles is beginning to talk of annexing San Pedro and Wilmington in order better to control matters of this nature. It is an outrage that there is ever any question but that new harbors, new lines of steamships and new railroads will mean effective competition, yielding advantages to all interests in all parts of the country. Experience has shown the folly of expecting this, however, unless there is the utmost vigilance and resistance in case of unjust discrimination. If the opening of this new route to the orient and the south should reduce the price of goods shipped from this part of the country, as it naturally should do, Colorado's manufacturing and agricultural products would be given far better shipping opportunities. The lower grades and more direct routes between here and the lower coast port should greatly reduce transportation to any trans-Pacific point."

All these advantages will not be allowed if the trans-continental railroads can prevent it; and yet, Foraker and Aldrich, and others of that ilk, will stand up in the senate and demand that there shall be no control of railroads, either in rate or otherwise.

Melville E. Stone, manager of the Associated Press: It is from the great public that we get the news which we distribute and print, and it thus becomes important that, in dealing with the newspapers, you should be fair and accurate reporters. For an intelligent and virtuous press, honest and truthful editors are far less needed than an honest and truthful public. When we live in the coming Utopia the laws will make it a crime to tell a lie to an editor. My experience leads me to believe that, as a rule, it is not your journalist, but his informant, who should be sued for libel.

Senators Aldrich, Foraker, Keen, Ekins and Crane are reported to have laughed heartily, or at least to have chuckled mirthfully, at their frolic in putting the president's rate bill into Tillman's hands. What a merry lot of wags, to be sure! What facetious fellows! What genial tribunes of the people! But, in the end, the people will make them laugh on the other side of their faces; for he laughs best who laughs last, and the last has not yet come.

Some Showing of New Mexico Growth

Santa Fe New Mexican.

The New Mexican pleads guilty to optimism in the affairs of this territory. Some people think it carries this too far and that the facts do not justify such ideas as this paper declares and advocates. On the other hand the New Mexican insists that everything that has been said by it is more than borne out by actual conditions, as official figures amply prove.

New Mexico is attracting more attention today than at any former time on account of its agricultural possibilities. Home seekers are coming to the territory in great numbers, taking up and purchasing large areas of land in valleys, and building new agricultural communities of considerable importance.

Forty-one per cent of the people in the territory pursuing gainful occupations are engaged in agricultural pursuits—quite a creditable showing. In the great agricultural state of Illinois, having a population of 2,894,040, engaged in gainful occupations, there are 826,781 persons, or only 31 per cent, as against 41 per cent in New Mexico, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The area and valuation of farm lands and the value of farm property in New Mexico has materially increased since 1890, as is shown in the following table:

1890—	1900—
Total number of farms	4,458
Acres in farms	782,822
Total value of property	\$35,543,141
Land, fences, buildings	\$24,737,824
Implements and machinery	\$291,149
Live stock, June 1	\$5,511,292
Total number of farms	11,831
Acres in farms	5,130,878
Total value of property	\$53,737,824
Land, fences, buildings	\$20,888,811
Implements and machinery	\$1,511,610
Live stock, June 1	\$31,727,400

These figures give an idea of the rapid development and they are also indicative of what may be expected in the future. Another matter that is worthy of record here is the fact that the producing capabilities per capita of those engaged in agricultural pursuits have increased amazingly. The annual value of farm products increased in the ten years, 1890 to 1900, from nearly \$2,000,000 to a little over \$210,000,000, or an increase of 400 per cent in ten years, while the agricultural population has not increased greatly.

One of the arguments against the admission of New Mexico as a state, is that mineral properties are not always reliable, as mines have and do become exhausted, and when that happens the value of the country in which such mines have existed decreases in proportion to the exhaustion of such mines. It is therefore clear that New Mexico is greatly wronged when that rule is applied to her; when it is considered that 41 per cent of her people are engaged in agricultural pursuits, that between the census of 1890 and 1900 the number of farms increased 165 per cent, the area of farm lands increased 550 per cent, the value of farm products 400 per cent, the value of farm lands with their improvements 156 per cent, the value of implements and machinery 235 per cent and the value of live stock 25 per cent.

And probably better than all, as showing the producing capabilities of the soil under the skillful management of its present tillers is the gratifying fact that the annual value of farm products has increased during the same decade from nearly \$2,000,000 to a little over \$210,000,000, or an increase of 400 per cent, while the agricultural population has not increased 100 per cent. These figures are worth cutting out and preserving for future reference. Right here, it is more than gratifying to state that statistics, since the census of 1900, gathered by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Immigration of this territory, indicate that a greater advance than the one which has taken place between 1890 and 1900, is the order of the day, and that the census of 1910 will place New Mexico far ahead of the 1900 census, especially in the lines of agriculture, horticulture and stock raising.

Seed Grain Day is Asked For Schools

Corn, "King of grains," has issued an official proclamation that every school throughout the land shall observe Seed Grain Day in April—south of latitude of St. Louis, April 4th is the day; north of that line, April 11th, or as near these dates as possible.

All children are requested to at once test selected seed grain. To do this, take two dinner plates and two pieces of thick cloth or blotting paper the size of the inner part of the plate. Wet these thoroughly and drain off the extra water. Put one piece of cloth on the plate and scatter the grain over it evenly and cover with the second cloth. Turn the other plate over it to prevent evaporation and set in a warm place. Examine frequently and if it grows dry add a little water. After six or eight days remove the cloth and determine the percentage of germination. To test kernels from several ears of corn in the same plate, mark off the blotting paper into squares and number each one to correspond with the ear from which the kernels are taken. Report results of test in school on Seed Grain Day. Also bring to school a sample ear of 100 kernels of corn or other grain seed to study their good and poor points, tell which varieties are best and why, figure difference in cost and profit of good vs. poor yields, or carry out any of the many plans for the day arranged in the proclamation, which may be had free by writing King Corn, 1444 Marquette Building, Chicago.

A young folks' grain club is to be organized by the boys and girls of each school or district, and a harvest festival is to be held next autumn by each school, for which many and valuable prizes are offered. The state of Colorado gives \$2,500 in special prizes, Minnesota a like amount, other states are officially promoting the idea in various ways, and the children may also compete equally with the grown ups, in the contest to add millions to grain growers' profits. This plan adds a new fascination to nature study and introduces agriculture into schools in a most interesting and practical way.

Not to Be Quoted.

The reporter boarded a Chestnut street car at Broad street. Two minutes later a bulky gentleman dropped into the seat by his side, and jammed him against the window. The reporter grunted, but the newcomer was cheerful.

"I knew Chestnut street before it had car tracks," he announced, pleasantly. "Used to run omnibuses up one side and down the other."

The reporter wasn't interested.

"Yes," he continued, "I've lived here all my life. I like to see the old town grow. I was born in 1848—on the 22d of 1844."

The reporter tried to imagine just when the momentous event happened. The information was somewhat hazy.

"Yes, those are facts," he went on. "I want to school—What, not gosh?"

"Yes," replied the reporter, "here's where I belong. Say, young man, what's your business?"

"I am a reporter."

"A reporter? Great heavens!" he cried, "and here I've been talking so freely to you. Say, now, don't quote me. I wasn't talking for publication."

But he was, even if he didn't know it.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS

The American Food Products company today filed its articles of incorporation with the probate clerk. William T. McCreditch, Thomas K. D. Maddison, Joseph A. Blondin, Milton M. Dutcher and W. B. Childers are named as the incorporators. The new company is capitalized at \$2,500,000.

Roderick Stover and W. Y. Walton expect to leave this evening for a duck hunt in the vicinity of Sabinal, where the web-footers are reported plentiful. A railroad man who arrived from the south yesterday morning said that he saw a large flock of geese on the Sabinal pond as the train passed.

The special committee of the Elks' lodge, of which L. C. Bennett is chairman, will hold an important meeting at the Surety Investment company's office on Second street, this evening, at 7:45 o'clock. It is the wish of Mr. Bennett that all members of the committee attend this meeting. He promises that the meeting will not last over half an hour, but he would like to see all present.

Mr. Mapes, an undertaker, formerly of Chicago, has arrived in the city and purchased the Fuhler Undertaking parlors on West Railroad avenue, which he will conduct in the future. Mr. Mapes is a thoroughly experienced undertaker and embalmer, and will no doubt secure his portion of the business in Albuquerque. It is rumored that still another undertaker is to enter the local field. A gentleman from the east has made arrangements to open up undertaking parlors in a W. Street building, particulars of which will be announced in these columns later.

With the passing of February and the beginning of March, people of Albuquerque have ceased asking themselves the old question, "When are the Santa Fe yards to be moved south?" This question has been agitated so often and fruitlessly, that it is getting to be somewhat of a chestnut. Santa Fe officials refuse to discuss the matter or to offer any views. A prominent official who was in Albuquerque today, stated that he did not know when the yards would be moved to a point south of the city. "We have been contemplating such a move for some time," said this official, "but the time isn't ripe yet."

WELL KNOWN LOCALITIES SECURE LICENSE TO WED

J. W. Masters and Mary R. Gross paid the probate court a visit today, smiling upon the deputy clerk, flung a dollar on the counter, and left with a document which will permit them to wed when they so desire.

Mr. Masters was, until recently, a clerk at the store of the Melbrian Furniture company. He is now stocking a home furnishing store of his own, on Gold avenue, to be opened March 25th. His prospective wife has been engaged in dressmaking in the city, for some time. Her apartments are in the new Armijo building, over the Phoenix Dry Goods store.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY AT THE HARWOOD SCHOOL

The anniversary exercises which marked the completion of ten years of work at the Harwood Home are worthy of more than passing notice.

The exercises of last Tuesday afternoon were in recognition of the ten years of successful work through which this institution has passed.

There are about 65 girls enrolled and most of them are in constant attendance.

The faculty of the school is competent and faithful.

In spite of the inclement weather a large number of visitors were present. The exercises were varied and exceedingly interesting.

Evidences of the handwork as well as the culinary skill of the students were abundant. Refreshments were served in the spacious dining room by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the First Methodist Episcopal church.

This school is supported by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church and is rapidly growing.

Mrs. Yarchow, the superintendent in charge, is an experienced and highly successful manager and the institution is in a most encouraging condition.

SMALL PIECE OF WIRE PUTS OUT CATTLEMAN'S EYE.

D. L. Walker, a well known cattleman from Dragoon Summit, is confined to the hospital, at Tucson, Ariz., as the result of a very peculiar and unusual accident. He was operated upon Saturday afternoon, and his right eye was removed. Mr. Walker was cutting a piece of barbed wire, and in some manner a piece of it was broken off. It flew up, and lodged in the cattleman's eye, blinding him. A physician was summoned and advised Mr. Walker to go to the hospital, to have an operation performed. The operation is reported successful.

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